

Today's Metal Prices

NEW YORK QUOTATIONS.

New York, July 3.—Silver, 65c; lead, 6.90c; spelter, \$11.625; copper, \$26.00@29.00.

Forty-sixth Year—No. 158.

Price Five Cents.

The Ogden Standard

FEARLESS, INDEPENDENT, PROGRESSIVE NEWSPAPER.

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WEATHER—Utah: Tonight and Tuesday Fair; Warmer Tuesday.

Entered as Second Class Matter at the Postoffice, Ogden, Utah.

HEADQUARTERS OF DINING CAR AND HOTEL DEPARTMENT OF U. P. MOVED TO OGDEN

British Forces Continue Fierce Offensive; Germans Desperate

STEADY ADVANCE BEING MADE ON THE FRANCO-BRITISH FRONT

British Capture New Positions—Germans Surrender at La Boisselle—Belgians Putting Up Furious Fight to the North While English Warships Shell Coast—French Recapture Damloup and Hold Other Positions on Verdun Front—Russians Start New Offensive Against Germans.

London, July 3, 6:04 p. m.—The surrender of the remnant of the German garrison in La Boisselle was officially announced this afternoon.

Progress on other parts of the battlefield also is recorded in the statement, which follows:

"Heavy fighting continues, but it is satisfactory for us, especially in the vicinity of La Boisselle, where the remnants of the garrison have now surrendered."

"On other parts of the battlefield some further progress has been made and some additional hostile defenses have been captured."

The marked successes won by the British and French in initiating their great offensive along the western front are being successfully followed up. Heavily pounding the German second line south of the Somme, the French have captured two lines of trenches along a three-mile front and taken the village of Herbecourt, two miles northeast of Dompreux.

North the British, having taken Fricourt, are pressing for Bapaume.

North of the Somme the British have met most determined German resistance but they are declared to have maintained, in conjunction with the French, the initiative along the line of the grand offensive.

Paris, July 3, 3:05 p. m.—The French offensive south of the Somme, in conjunction with the British drive, continued last night with complete success, the war office announced today.

The French have occupied two lines of trenches of the second German position on a front of five kilometers (three miles).

The French have captured the village of Herbecourt.

East of the Meuse on the Verdun front the Germans captured Damloup, but the French soon after regained possession of it.

Second German Trenches.

The trenches of the second German position captured by the French extend from Merecourt wood, which is in possession of the French as is the edge of Assevillers. The village of Herbecourt, taken by the French, lies between these two places. Further south the French made progress toward Assevillers and Estrees.

The French captured heavy artillery and took more prisoners. The statement says 39 German battalions participated in the fighting and that 31 of these battalions sustained important losses.

During the night artillery preparation preceded the inauguration of the offensive, 13 German captive balloons were burned.

French Official Statement.

The text of the statement says:

"North of the Somme the enemy last night made no attack upon the positions conquered by us and which we are now organizing."

Fight South of Somme.

"South of the Somme the fight has been continued with complete success for our arms. Yesterday evening and last night we entirely occupied along a front of more than five kilometers (3 miles) the trenches of the German second position from the Merecourt wood, which is in our possession as well as the edge of Assevillers. Between these two points we took possession of a result of a brilliant engagement, the village of Herbecourt which had been defensively organized by the enemy."

"Further south we made progress in the direction of Assevillers, the northern and western boundaries of which are in our possession."

"North of Estrees and between Estrees and Assevillers our troops have made perceptible progress."

German Divisions Disorganized.

"More prisoners and more pieces of heavy artillery, the counting of which has not yet been completed, were captured by us during these recent attacks. According to information at hand, it has been established that more than 39 German battalions participated in the attack along the French front on July 1.—According to statements of German prisoners, 31 of these German battalions suffered severe losses and are at present completely disorganized. Most of the prisoners taken by us on July 1 and July 2 are very young. As a result of

Prêtre northwest of Pont-a-Mousson were repulsed easily.

Aviators Brought Down.

"Numerous aerial engagements were fought yesterday and six enemy aviators were brought down. Four fell within our lines. Lieutenant Mulzer put out of action his seventh opponent and Lieutenant Parschau his sixth. An enemy biplane was brought down over Douai and another on Saturday east of Peruyve, by our anti-aircraft guns. Two French captive balloons were brought to earth in the neighborhood of Verdun by our aviators."

Russians Launch Heavy Attack.

Berlin, July 3, via London, 3:15 p. m.—The Russians have launched an attack against the army of Prince Leopold on the central section of the eastern front. The war office report of today says the Russians succeeded in advancing at one point, but otherwise were forced to retreat with heavy losses.

The official account of operations in the east says:

"Russian torpedo boats and the ship of the line Slava bombarded the coastal coast east of Ragrasem, without result. They were effectively checked by our coastal batteries and by aeroplane squadrons and the Slava was struck."

Enemy Meets Heavy Loss.

"At many points along the front of Field Marshal von Hindenburg the enemy increased his fire and repeatedly undertook advances. These led to fighting in our lines only near Niki, north of Smorgon. The enemy was ejected immediately with heavy losses. We captured 243 Russians."

"On the front of Prince Leopold the Russians attacked northeast and east of Gorodische and on both sides of the Baranovichi railway after artillery preparation for four hours. A counter attack is now proceeding against detachments which advanced northeast of Gorodische. Otherwise the enemy was forced to retreat, leaving behind many killed or wounded."

Germans Advancing.

"On the front of General von Linsingen strong Russian counter attacks were delivered east and southeast of Lutsk but failed to stop our advance. Large cavalry attacks broke down miserably. The number of prisoners was increased by about 1,800."

"On the front of General Count von Bothmar we engaged in a battle south-east of Plunacz, which was favorable to us."

Steamer Moors Sunk.

London, July 3, 12:15 p. m.—The British steamer Moors, 3,400 tons gross, has been sunk. No information has been received regarding the fate of the crew.

Blockade Is Raised.

Athens, July 3, via London, 5 p. m.—The blockade of Greece, which was instituted by the entente allies before Greece yielded to their demands for demobilization and other changes in her policy, has been officially raised. Break riots in the vicinity of Mytilene were reported today.

Army Officers Arrested.

Paris, July 3, 9:10 a. m.—Eleven Greek army officers who were concerned in the attack on the offices of the Rizonas, a newspaper published at Saloniki, are said by the Saloniki correspondent of the Matin to have been arrested and confined in the French military prison. The officers are accused of having assaulted the editor. They are said to have torn up a portrait of former Premier Venizelos, whom the newspaper supports.

Russians Destroy Enemy Vessels.

Petrograd, via London, July 3, 10:02 a. m.—Russian torpedo boats destroyed fifty-four enemy sailing vessels in the Black sea near the Anatolian coast, on June 29, says an official statement.

Roman Cabinet Upheld.

Rome, Saturday, July 1, 7:55 p. m.—(Delayed in transmission).—After a tempestuous sitting the Italian chamber of deputies passed a vote of confidence in the new cabinet of Premier Boselli. The vote stood 370 to 440. The members opposing the resolution of confidence were the Intransigent Socialists.

Appropriations Sustained.

Rome, July 2, 8 p. m.—The chamber of deputies today approved almost unanimously the provisional appropriations which will cover the period up to December 31.

Russians Forced Back.

Constantinople, July 3, via London, 4:30 p. m.—Turkish troops in the Tchokruk region of Turkish Armenia have forced the Russians further back toward the Black sea coast and have occupied strong positions along a seven mile front, according to today's official statement.

"In southern Persia," the statement continues, "our troops are progressing eastward, driving off Russian rear guards."

Forces Push Forward.

London, July 3, 11:14 a. m.—British forces north of Fricourt have pushed forward to higher ground, says a Reuters dispatch from the front here today. The situation here is promising.

BAKER PLANS TO HANDLE BIG ARMY

Over 150,000 Troops Assembling at Border to Be Under Three Major-Generals.

CARRANZA NOTE HELD

Pershing to Remain in the Field—Wood May Be Supreme Commander.

Washington, July 3.—With more than 150,000 troops assembling along the Mexican border, the war department today took steps to decentralize direct administration of the 1,800 mile frontier in the interest of efficiency and, probably to pave the way for the appointment of a supreme commander to co-ordinate all military activities on the international line.

The border formerly in the southern department from the Gulf of Mexico to the Colorado river is divided into three military departments, commanded by Major-General Frederick Funston, Brigadier-General John J. Pershing and Major-General J. Franklin Bell.

War department officials said the new order which automatically relieves General Funston of supreme command of the border and the enormous responsibilities that have crowded upon him, had no significance as indicating preparation for war. There was no announcement to the announcement of a probable senior general as commander-in-chief of the border patrol and Mexican forces.

Major-General Leonard Wood

There are indications that Major-General Leonard Wood, now commanding the department of the east, is being considered.

Another probable change indicated by the new order is the promotion of General Pershing under the army bill now effective. It provides for three additional major-generals and it is thought General Pershing will be given one of these posts.

War Department Statement.

The statement issued by the war department says:

"The present southern department is divided as follows, with assignments of command thereto as indicated:—

"A.—The southern department to be under command of Major-General Frederick Funston, to embrace that part of the present department to a line east of El Paso.

"B.—The department of New Mexico, with headquarters at El Paso, to be established under the command of Brigadier-General John J. Pershing, to extend from western boundary of southern department to the 19th meridian.

"C.—That portion of the southern department west of the 19th meridian to be assigned to the western department under command of Major-General J. Franklin Bell, with field headquarters for same at Douglas, Arizona."

General Bell is now in command of the western department with headquarters at San Francisco. He is also a former chief of staff of the army.

Pending the appointment of an officer to supreme command the functions of the three departments will be co-ordinated through the war department.

Pershing to Remain in Field.

The assignment of General Pershing to the command of the department of New Mexico, it was stated officially, does not mean that the expedition into Mexico is about to be withdrawn or that General Pershing himself will return to direct the affairs of the department from El Paso, his new headquarters. It is assumed that he will remain in the field. If he is promoted a brigade commander probably will be sent to relieve him in Mexico unless developments should necessitate the sending of a large number of additional troops across the border.

Brigadier-General George Bell, Jr., will remain in direct command of the El Paso district where his brigade is on duty.

No Change in Policy.

Retirement of General Pershing's expedition to the bases now occupies probably 100 miles closer to the border, was declared by officers at the war department today to be due to military reasons alone. At the state department it was said there had been no change in policy regarding the expedition.

Supply Problem Difficult.

Army officers explain that the problem of supplying the expedition has become more and more difficult. The rainy season is due, but there has been no rain for weeks, and the country about General Pershing's camp has been stripped of the last vestige of forage for his animals.

The war department is without direct information as to the present disposition of the expeditionary forces, the latter having been arranged between Generals Funston and Pershing. General Funston was given wide latitude in this regard when the detachment was sent.

Ambassador Has Note.

The state department has no advice today as to when a reply of General Carranza to the American demands of a week ago might be expected. The Mexican embassy also was without information on this point. The department has received intimations that the Mexican ambassador

had received the note last week. Refugees are still coming out of Mexico via both coasts. The transport Sumner sailed from Vera Cruz last night for Tampa with all the Americans who had assembled from the interior at the Mexican port. The gunboat Wheeling brought fifty from Yucatan to join the Sumner's passenger list.

Transport Buffalo Heads North.

The transport Buffalo will reach San Diego, Calif., tomorrow, with 265 men, 105 women and 29 children, picked up at the various west coast points. The steamer San Jose sailed today from Manzanillo for San Francisco, according to state department advice, with several refugees and a quantity of American gold and silver bullion, which had been seized by local Mexican authorities and returned at General Carranza's direction upon protest from the state department.

New Mexico Order Suspended.

Washington, July 3.—The war department announced late today that the order creating a new department to be known as the New Mexico department, commanded by Brigadier-General Pershing had been temporarily suspended "pending the adjustment of minor administrative details of the re-arrangement."

It was stated at the war department that suspension of the order was determined upon so that General Pershing might report on whether his activities in the field will permit him to assume the duties of the new department.

Guardsmen Cross Line.

Nogales, Ariz., July 3.—A squad of California National Guardsmen who had willingly crossed the border into Mexico and gone more than a block into the Sonora town, was escorted to the line by a Mexican patrol early today. Military authorities here have experienced some difficulty since the arrival of the militiamen, in making them understand that only a street marks the boundary line between the two nations here and keep them from crossing to the Mexican side.

Wilson's Speech Read.

Mexico City, July 3.—President Wilson's speech in New York, has made a deep impression here and is the subject of general comment. The papers print in large type the statement of the president that the American people do not want war and that he is not the servant of those who desire to increase their property in Mexico.

Guards Without Food.

Kansas City, July 3.—Lieutenant Colonel Charles P. Hunt, commanding the 1667 men of the First Infantry regiment, Pennsylvania National Guard, which reached Kansas City this morning, appealed to Mayor John H. Edwards to supply his men with food. He declared they have been practically on half rations since leaving the home station on Saturday and since yesterday has been practically without food. Mayor Edwards arranged to supply the troops with food for their trip from here to El Paso.

Fourth Infantry Leaves.

Springfield, Ill., July 3.—The Fourth Infantry, Illinois National Guard, departed for the border today. Approximately 5,500 Illinois National Guardsmen are at the border on route to it. About 3,000 remain in camp here.

Fifth Regiment Examined.

Lincoln, Neb., July 3.—The Fifth regiment staff, consisting of about twenty-five officers was examined at Camp Morehead this morning by Lieutenant Parker, U. S. A. The completion of the two regiments of the Nebraska National Guard. Recruiting has picked up some, following the announcement of Captain Tupe, U. S. A., in charge here, that the troops would certainly be called to the border. An effort is being made to bring the Fifth regiment up to full strength. Preparations are being made to entrain large numbers of visitors tomorrow.

DEATH CALLS ONE OF OGDEN'S BEST KNOWN MEN

Theodore Schansbach, one of Ogden's best known citizens, died yesterday at 2:30 a. m., at the home of his brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Fred J. Kiesel. He had been ill about six months, and three months ago suffered a paralytic stroke, which hastened his death. He suffered an other stroke Saturday and never recovered consciousness.

Mr. Schansbach was born in Ludavicus, Germany, March 30, 1852, and came to Ogden 42 years ago. He had lived here continuously since that time, being associated with Fred J. Kiesel in the wholesale grocery business. He was a member of the Weber club and among other excellent qualities was a deep lover of music and one of the most enthusiastic local patrons of that art.

The funeral will be held tomorrow at 10 a. m., at the Kiesel residence, corner of Twenty-fifth street and Adams avenue, with Rev. W. V. Fleetwood officiating. Interment will be in the Mountain View cemetery.

F. E. LEWIS, WITH LARGE FORCE, MOVES FROM OMAHA TO OGDEN

F. N. Hess, Former Resident, Returns at Head of Accounting—Three Big Railroads Included in the Change—All Reports to be Made to Ogden Office—20 to 30 Men Added to Local Pay Roll.

When F. E. Lewis arrived in Ogden last Saturday afternoon, he brought with him part of his office force in Omaha, and during the next few days other members of his working staff will reach this city, and before the end of the week the general manager in charge of the dining car and hotel department of the Union Pacific system shall have cleared his desks in his new headquarters in this city.

This is recognized as one of the most important railroad changes, favorably affecting the welfare of Ogden, made in the past ten years as it firmly establishes the importance of Ogden as the center of the Union Pacific system.

A central accounting bureau will also be established here under the jurisdiction of Mr. Lewis, and Fred N. Hess, former resident of Ogden, but recently of New York, has returned and will be accountant for the system.

G. E. Bissonnet, assistant controller of the Union Pacific system, is here from New York to prescribe the accounting method.

C. A. White, who has been auditor under Fred W. Gentsch, will move to the Union Depot company building, as secretary of the Union Depot company.

Mr. Lewis' offices are to be established in the building erected under

GERMANS RUSH UP MORE MEN BIG MOVEMENT

Fighting to Check Franco-British Offensive Reaches Pitch of Exceptional Desperation.

FAIL TO CHECK ALLIES

Material Advances Made and Lines Strengthened—British Making Steady Progress.

Paris, July 3, 12:55 a. m.—The reserves which the Germans rushed to the Somme region to check the Franco-British offensive began to make themselves felt yesterday afternoon and last night, according to latest reports received here. The fighting reached a pitch of exceptional desperation but nevertheless the Germans' efforts to check the allied advance failed. The Franco-British allies, these reports say, retain the initiative unimpaired and as the result of the day's fighting have materially advanced their line and strengthened their hold on what they had previously won.

Great Step Forward.

The capture of Curlu, was especially in favor of the rapid progress made south of the Somme, represents a great step forward, for the village bars the road leading to the only place where the river can be passed. The French troops have now before them on their road to Peronne, their goal, a series of hummocks each of which is crowned by the village ending in a narrow plateau.

The British on their part have made steady progress toward Bapaume which is an important center on account of the intersection there of the main highways which apparently are their objective.

SPAIN'S ATTITUDE FRIENDLY TO U. S.

Madrid, via Paris, July 3, 9 a. m.—Premier Ramones declared to the Associated Press that Spain is "willing to do all in her power to prevent war between the United States and Mexico and is ready to entertain any proposal to that end from either side."

The fact, he added, "that there is a large Spanish colony in Mexico does not affect Spanish impartiality or neutrality. We have received telegraphed petitions from Mexico asking Spain to intervene, but as they emanated from persons unknown to us and not from an authoritative source we have taken no notice of them."

Empty Cars a Problem.

El Paso, Texas, July 3.—Long trains of empty cars, used in transporting national guardsmen to the border already are moving eastward. Trainmen says that the return of these trains constitutes a transportation problem almost as serious as the bringing of the guardsmen to the border particularly as they have to pass other trains loaded with soldiers, bound borderward.

All Forces at Command by War Department to Be Used in Mexican Crisis.

SCORES OF TRAINS

Supplies and Equipment Being Rushed to Designated Depots on the Border.

San Antonio, Texas, July 3.—Secretary Baker's order placing the American army, stretched along the Mexican border, under three commanding officers, reducing Major General Funston's command to those troops on the Texas line, was regarded in army circles here as further indication that the administration was preparing to use all the forces at its command in dealing with the Mexican situation.

Uninterrupted progress in the mobilization of the national guard was made today and General Funston and his staff studied station maps that showed an army along the border line of more than 65,000. To augment this number troop trains were reported steadily moving from the north and east, while scores of freight trains bearing supplies and equipment were moving towards depots designated by the quartermaster department.

Trains bearing guardsmen and supplies began crowding regular traffic onto the sidings at some points today. The guardsmen camp here was not increased today, but reports of the arrival of more men at other points were received. Additional Missouri troops reached Laredo and the First Illinois cavalry was due at Brownsville some time before night. The Second Kansas reached El Paso and the Massachusetts field artillery went into camp at El Paso.

Reports from General Funston from officers commanding along the border indicated no disturbance last night or early today. The expedition into Mexico below Fort Hancock came to an end last night when Captain Eltinge returned to the American side without having encountered any bandits. General Pershing continued his scouting with aeroplanes over the Mexican lines.

OFFICERS WHIPPING GUARDS INTO SHAPE

San Antonio, Texas, July 3.—Under orders from department headquarters, commanding officers of national guardsmen already at border stations today began whipping men into shape for hard service.

Troop trains during the latter part of the night and early this morning were met by detachments of boy scouts who dashed along the sides of the trains, offering sandwiches and coffee. The scouts were working under the direction of local organizations of women and the Red Cross.

Washington, July 3.—The interstate commerce commission today extended until January, 1917, a former postponement of proposed increases in freight rates on wool and rice from California to eastern points.